#### THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA'S STREETS SWARMING

WITH CLERGYMEN. A Graceful Array of Bishops In Costly Robes

on the Opening Day-The Two Houses and their Doings-A Two Hours' Lunck. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8. - Call it the "Quaker City?" No; there is not a Quaker in sight; it is the Episcopal City. The Quakers are dying out, and the few who are left exist only as well-preserved monuments of the past. The Episcopalians have taken possession of Philadelphia. They have the greatest wealth. the stateliest churches, the most eloquent preachers, and, according to some of their exponents, the highest social standing. Just now they are happier than ever before, for they are entertaining the General Convention. This august body meets once in three years, its last meeting having been in New York in the Church of the Holy Trinity. The streets and hotels swarm with Episcopal clergymen. While many of the deputies are lodged in the homes of well-to-do church members, there are some householders who have preferred to pay gengroup hotel bills rather than to take the guests into their houses. The consequence of this is that several of the hotels are churchly headquarters, where bishops, priests, and deacons make themselves at home in reading room and parior, and hold levees with their friends. Take them altogether, the delegates to this Convention are a healthy, hearty, and well-fed company of Christian gentlemen. They do not attempt to conceal the importance they feel of being the members, not of a common three-year Convention, but of the great ecclesinstical body which commemorates the cen-tenary of Episcopacy in this country. Most of them are of very dignified bearing. Many evidently have much natural joility in their disposition, but do not let it out freely except when in each other's company exclusively. There are a few who are lean and haggard, but very few. Possibly the most poorly naid of the clergy have not been sent to this Convention. Some of the deputies carry with them the sir of importance which a clergyman is said to have nut on while reading the Ten Commandments, and which impressed a hearer with the idea that this clergyman felt as if he had enacted those commandments and meant that they should be enforced. Yet some of the clergymen look as humble as anybody. As for the lay deputies, they are merchants, manufacturers, brokers, statesmen, and lawyers. Most of them are elderly men. A novice, either parson or layman, has very little chance of being sent to the General Convention,

or syman, has very little chaines of being sent to the General Convention.

One of the most graceful sights of the opening day's services in old Christ Church was the great array of bishops clad in episcopal robes. There were about sixty of them. The special feature of the bishop's robe is the fine linen lawn of the slaves. Under the lightly puffed-out lawn is a black satin or six garment, which serves as a sor of background, conferring and below a solid the lightly puffed-out lawn is a black satin or six garment, which serves as a sor of solidity and say of the lawn pleasant-years. The bishop must not throw his arms viciently about in pulpit gesticulations when clad in lawn, else he will simply tear his robes to pieces. The fact is that bishops are generally very grave and stately men who have long outlived all youthful oratorical demonstration in the pulpit. Yet many of them are very eloquent sermonizers. Bishop Clark of lihode Island, who preached the opening sermon, is as popular a preachor as he was thirty or forty years ago, when he used to draw great crowds to St. Andrew's Church in this city. He is a portly gentleman, looking somewhat like lishop Seabury, the first American bishop, who was consecuted just ninety and nine years ago.

It was the season of the Convention in Christ Church. That venerable building was recently treated to several coats of white paint, some stained glass, a set of new pews, and a general relewing, all with a view to this Convention. But the church is too small, and it is far down town, surrounded by noisy traffic. Therefore only the opening service was held there. There are about 800 seats. The committee in charge had requests for over 10,000 tickets. Some of the applicants had to go without.

The daily sessions are now being held in Holy Trinity Church, which is the most costly and fashienable Protestant sanctuary in the city. It has recently been out in prime order for this occasion, its frescos and other adors. The House of Bishops' conducting its affairs in a chapel room a

After a brief recess and an unsatisfying bite. The space of two hours is allowed for this lunch, and the brethren do justice to the repast at their leisure.

To stand at the door of the church and look toward the platform over the heads of the assembled deputies, is to get the idea that the Convention has been caught in a snow storm, there are so many white heads. It is with the laity very much as with the clergy. In the outside multitude of visitors and grinders of ecclosilastical axes there is a greater proportion of younger men. Some of these young men have come to see what chance there is of bettering their condition by securing calls to larger churches than those to which they now minister. Some of the lay deputies represent vacant parishes and are looking about for new rectors. It is a vast exchange of sentiment and fellowship, second only to that which was afforded by the Passover occasions, when all Israel used to meet at Jerusalem.

By no means the least part of this great General Convention is what might be called with great respect the Old Lady element. Never was this element seen in greater force at any religious convention. It is composed of godly women, some of whom are spinsters, some widows, and some mothers of families. Devoted busy women they are. There is a peculiar expression on the face of the Philadelphia Episcopal Elderly Lady which tells of regular attendance at prayer meeting, faithful work in sewing society, kind attontion to the sick and needy, and a hospitable welcome for guests brought to her door when the Convention sits. Great patience have these good women. They will sit through the whole three weeks of proceedings and religiously drink in every word that is said, whether eloquent or dry as dust. To these faithful and plous women the Episcopal Clurch in this city owes a large and conspicatous share of its success.

If it is important to be a bishop in this country, it is smooth more so to be one in England particularly a "Lord Bishop," Here is the Lord Bishop of Rochester, a gent

the oldest of all, responds with a few words of kindly welcome.

As to business, not much is expected during the first week. The Convention will sit for about three weeks, during which time the subjects of Prayer Book revision and enrichment of the liturgy will be the principal ones of public interest. The reports of the missionary work have been taken up, and Bishops Clarkson of Nebraska, Haro of Niobrara, and others have stred the house with their accounts of the way the work goes on, particularly among the Indians.

Never data convention of any church open more hands. the ladinas.

Never did a convention of any church open more happily. There is harmony in the Church and though there doubtless will be spirited debates on the Prayer Book question, there is no fear of strife or unpleasantness.

### The Cane Rush at Cornell University.

ITHACA, Oct. 7,-The came rush between the freshman and sophomore classes of Cornell University coursed perturbly afternoon and was a closely contested affair. For therly minutes hardly any titing could be the state. For thirty inhaltes hardly not thing could be seen extent with stringgling masses of arms and legs, of beto be as and torn clothing, while wild cries of "set" and off were shouted by the upper classes urging on the strength of the strength of

CANADA'S LARGEST LIGHT

Warning Vessels Of the Rocks of Gran-Manan in the Bay of Fundy.

The Island of Grand Manan lies like a huge bolt across the Bay of Fundy. Frightful storms have tried in vain winter after winter to unrivet it. When the fog which usually veils he island from early spring to midsummer lifts, a line of bold, precipitous cliffs is revealed, all the darker and more forbidding for the dense forest of pines running almost from end to end. This forest is an important feature in the landscape. It gives it life. The cliffs are stern and immovable, but there is

A vessel which is hurled upon Grand Manan or its outlying islets and ledges in a wintry storm is usually a total wreck in the course of an hour or less. Few lives are saved from these wrecks. The men either perish in the cold water or are dashed to death on the rocks. Each year's record of casualties at sea contains Manan. Its shores are the more treacherous because at points the deep water runs up to the very base of the cliffs. The Bay of Fundy is the grave of many a ship and crew, and

because at points the deep water runs up to the very base of the cliffs. The Bay of Fundy is the grave of many a ship and crew, and Grand Manan their tombstone. No wonder the largest light in the Dominion is on this island. This light is the most famous light in the Dominion. No one comes to the island without visiting it. It is called Swallow Tail Light because it stands almost at the extremity of a point on the northern end of the island known as Swallow Tail Point, the line of cliffs dividing like a swallow's tail. The lighthouse ledge embraces, seven neres. At the foot of the steps leading to it the waves have formed two dark gorges on either side of the walk, which is so narrow that a short bridge with hand rails has been constructed for safety. Harebolls quiver in the crevices near the top of the ledge, while here and there the summit is covered with grass so rich that the keeper's cow has to be milked three times a day.

The writer asked Mr. Kent, the keeper, after drinking a glass of this delicious milk, if she were an Alderney cow.

The path to the lighthouse leads past Mr. Kent's neaf the willing, somewhat sheltered from the storms by a high grassy mound, at the foot of which it stands. The lighthouse itself is on the rocks, where they rise about \$5 feet out of the bay. The building is of word, painted white, chained down with heavy cables, 32 feet in circumference at the base and 60 feet high-enuse of the altitude of the coast itself. The light consists of eleven lamps, against silverplated reflectors, and consumes about 1,000 gallons of oil a year. It is the highest and largest light in the Dominion, Beyond the ledge, which ends in a jagged rasp of rock.

Mr. Kent was been on Gannet Rock where his father was keeper. His mother was on the rock four years and thail without going ashore, and when she ifinally went ashore she was not here to walk and have a sudden declivity in the ledge, which ends in a jagged rasp of rock.

Mr. Kent was born on Gannet Rock where his father was keeper. His mother was on

#### STORIES OF FORTUNE.

an Oil Well a Water Well. BRADFORD, Oct. 7 .- " Talk about tumbles in the price of oil," said a veteran operator on the Bradford Petroleum Exchange, "nothing like the one of the winter of 1860 has been known in the modern days of the trade. That was the winter that Jesse Heydrick put down the old Farmors' and Mechanics' well, or rather the company that he formed put it down, and that was the first company ever formed to devel-op the oil territory. The well came in good for about 3,000 barrels a day, and half of it couldn't be taken care of, but ran down the creek in a regular flood. Oil was oil then, and was worth \$13 a barrel. Pittsburgh was the only market, and we had only one way to get oil there, and that was by running it in barges down the Allegheny River from Oil City. Of course it was necessary to have freshets to transport it in this way. The winter that Hoydrick struck his way. The winter that Heydrick struck his well the river was frozen over, but he was bound to get some oil to Pittaburgh. He succeeded in cutting a way through, and ran ten flat boats down. He sold all his oil for \$13 a barrol. The next day at haw set in, and in two days the river broke up. Then the boats began to run, and in a short time the market was overstooked, and in less than a weak oil was overstocked, and in less than a week oil was

to run, and in a short time the market was overstocked, and in less than a week oil was selling at 90 cents a barrel.

"The early days of oil production were attended by many curious incidents. One of the queerest was a streak of luck a well owner struck on the creek in 1863. He had drilled a well down to the third sand, but found nothing but water, and three days' continuous pumping failed to bring anything else to the surface, so he abandoned the well in disgust. The next day a neighbor of his, who was operating on an adjoining lease, came over to see the disgusted well owner, and informed him, with much excitement, that since the pumping of water had ceased at his well great trouble had resulted at the other well, which had yielded thirty barrels of oil a day as long as the water was being pumped, but near the stopping of the water pumping had filled up with water and produced no more oil.

"The result was that the man who owned the producing well hired the less fortunate operator to keep his pump going, for which he paid him \$40 a week. The producing well was thus restored to its former condition, and things worked satisfactorily for six months, when suddenly one day the well that had been yielding nothing but water began pumping oil, and water well. The changed situation resulted in a lawsuit, which was won by the owner of the well that had at first yielded nothing but water."

## M'CLELLANVILLE'S INDIGNATION.

A Public Meeting Called to Rescue a Child from Its Inhuman Parents.

McClellanville, S. C., Oct. 8 .- C. W. Lucker and wife of this village have been held for trial, in November next, under the Cruelty to Children act. The arrest was made at the instance of an indignation meeting of the best men of the town. Lucker has a little son, be-tween 5 and 6 years of age, the fruit of his first marriage. After the father's second marriage, about a year ago, the child was constrained to ask protection of a neighbor, showing marks of cruel stripes on his back and legs, and the father was warned. But ero long Lucker again norsewhipped the boy so severely that the pun-ishment became the uppermost topic of the ishment became the uppermost topic of the town, and at length a public meeting was called to rescue the child, if possible, from his inhuman parents, Mr. J. B. Morrison, to whom the little sufferer had more than once appealed for protection, set the facts before the meeting, and Solicitor Jorrey urged the arrest of Lucker. He added that the little fellow was at that time shut out of his parents house and finding shelter in a neighbor's home, and it was moved that the child be called before the meeting for examination. Upon the committee's return with the boy his body was found to be covered with stripes and bruises. Two physicians told the meeting that a repetition of such punishment would be likely to result in death. When the boy was asked about the bruises he said that his "ma" had beaten him with "stove wood." The meeting voted to take charge of the child, and then in a body went to the nearest Trial Justice and made the necessary affidavits for the arrest of the father and stepmother. On the next morning forty-flyomen attended the preliminary examination, and took the boy under their care after the parents had been bound over for trial. Lucker was once on trial for killing a colored man.

A Negro's Attempted Assault on a Child. Sr. Louis, Oct. 9.—Mr. Charles W. Holland, who lives at a lot Lucas avenue, was suddenly awakened at 2 o'clock yesterday by the screams of his S-yearold daughter in the aljoining room. Snatching up his revolver he ran to the door, but found it locked. He heard the half suppressed cereams of his hitle girl and the shuffing of a hear's feet and running to the winthe shuffling of a man's feet and, ranning to the window, he first a shot to intimidate the intruder and a tract assistance. Two policemen heard the shots and on running up to the house found a high corresponding to the house found a high corresponding to the girl's room. They sensed him, and were sensed him of the girl's room, and the should have been such that she was awakened by some noise in the count and a negro existed her by the throat. She served her had been a light of the count of the shot of the county o

STORY OF A BANK FAILURE

FINANCIAL RUIN WROUGHT BY PRESI-DENT AND TWO CASHIERS.

Dabbling in Wall Street with Other People Money Pollowed by Copions Weeping and Three Indictments-Loose Methods in Oble JEFFERSON, O., Oct. 8 .- Society and political circles are very much excited over the in-dictment by the United States Grand Jury at Cleveland of President Stephen A. Northway, Cashier Sylvester J. Fuller, and Assistant Cashier Henry L. St. John for the alleged em-bezzlement of \$50,000 of the funds of the Sec ond National Bank. President Northway

was one of the most prominent lawyers in this section. He has filled the offices of prosecuting attorney, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a prominent candidate for Garfield's Congressional shoes, and would probably have stepped into them but for the fact that the county split on two candidates. Last fall he was strongly urged as the Republican candidate for Governor. The collapse of the bank ruined his political hopes. He was a regular attendant at the Congregational church and enjoyed the confidence of every one. Fuller, the cashier, also stood high in the

community. He was a member of Elder Dickinson's congregation, and had served a term as County Treasurer. He married the daughter of Calvin Dodge, the great shorthorn cattle breeder of New Lyme in this county, and is a prominent Mason. St. John, the assistant cashier, was known to everybody as "Uncle Heury." He is a white-haired, smooth-faced, horny-handed son of toil, and was, up to the crash, supposed to be worth \$25,000.

The Second National was first started as a savings institution 15 years ago, with a capital of \$50,000. Five years later it became a national bank and the capital was doubled. Matters seemed to progress smoothly and righteously until 1882. There were 86 stockholders in the until 1882. There were 85 stockholders in the bank, the holdings ranging from \$7,000 down to \$300. The stock was mostly held by farmers, widows, and estates.

In 1881 and 1882 a wave of speculation swept over the county. Nearly every one with a few extra dollars dabbied in Wall street stocks. Those whose means of getting more were limited stopped when they lost their pile. Those who had the handling of other people's funds kept on. Like lightning from a clear sky the crash came, and on Dec. 18, 1882, all Jefferson was partitysed by the news that the bank had failed for \$50,000, that Fuller, the cashier, had field for \$50,000, that Fuller, the cashier, had field to Canada, and that "Uncle Henry" had been stricken with a paralytic fit. A meeting of the directors was called at once, and President Northway explained that he had long known of the deficiency, and had been engaged for weeks in trying to raise funds to tide over the difficulty. He told the directors that as carry as March, 1880, his suspicions were aroused that Fuller and Uncle Henry were getting in too deep. Northway admitted that he speculated in Wall street, and in this way became aware that the two cashiers were engaged in the same hazardous game. The cashiers kept the accounts of many of the neighboring cheese factories. Northway told the directors how, on one dark, rainy night in March, he surprised then with using the bank, and charged them with using the bank and charged them with using the bank, the holdings ranging from \$7,000 down

way told the directors how, on one dark, rainy night in March, he surprised the two cashiers in the bank, and charged them with using the bank and charged them with using the bank and charged them with using the bank and charged them with using the bank's funds.

He asserted that they admitted a shortage of \$10,000, but they begged on their knees and wept and pleaded that he exposure should be made, promising that the shortage would be made good. Out of consideration for their families, Northway says, but because the President was also in the pool, the cashiers say, the defalcation was hushed up and not a suspicion ever winged its way into the monthly meetings of the directors.

The Beard met regularly. Fuller read his statements. Every one believed them, and still the dabbings in stock margins wenton, and the bank paid two 6 per cent, dividends in 1882. All this time President Northway was dealing in margins, and wrote frequently from Cieveland and Eochester to the cashiers in regard to prospects, and when to buy or sell. Dealings were made through Hatch & Foote of New York. The bank loaned money to the parties to buy the stocks with, taking the stocks as security. But the stocks were held in New York, and the lank had no vouchers or anything else to show for its money. Bank Examiner Ellis came along, looked over the books, made his report, and soon President Northway received a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency objecting to such a state of affairs. The President wrote back that the matter had been properly adjusted, and speculations went on as before.

At the first meeting of the directors after the failure President Northway said that a recent examination had convinced him that the defalcation had reached \$33,000, and that the cashiers had promised to raise that amount at once and make the bank whole. For weeks they worked. Fuller and the seasone Northway was elected to the rosition.

All day Saturday Uncle Henry ran the bank supposing Fuller and his keys, came to President Northway's residence. He

sent for Uncie Henry 8, keys, and informed him of Fuller's flight. The old man fell in a fit, and did not leave his bed for months.

The directors found in the bank the notes of President Northway for \$9,000. Fuller's for \$14,000, and St. John's for \$22,000, representing the defaleation. Northway explained to the directors that when he first discovered the \$10,000 and St. John's for \$22,000, representing the defaleation. Northway explained to the directors that when he first discovered the \$10,000 and St. John's for \$32,000, representing the defaleation. Northway explained to the directors that when he first discovered the \$10,000 when he tore up the first note and made a new one for \$9,000. He claimed that his concealment of the matter was owing solely to his regard for the eashiers and their families. He swore at the examination:

"I religiously believe that those men were honest, upright men, and intended to replace every dollar they berrowed from the bank's funds. But the dealings in Wall street did not turn out as they expected.

On Dec. 26 the stockholders met and decided to go into liquidation. The deposits were between \$170,000 and \$80,000. The cash in the walls of the bank amounted to \$17,000. Some \$1700 was realized from the Wall street wheek, and something from Uncle Henry's estate. The bank's affairs are not yet solited, but the steckholders will not realize over 40 cents on the dollar. In thirty days the depositors were paid 100 cents on the dollar, and the sensation died out. Uncle Henry surrandered all his property. Fuller returned voluntarily from Canada, and worked on his father-in-law's farm. He stated that the stock deals were a partnership affair; that Northway and \$t. John furnished the funds and took him in, orenamably in order that the scheme would be the better kept secrat. Northway mans to the arrest of the two cashiers. They were taken before United States Commissioner White at Cleveland, and Northway and st. John furnished the funds and worked with a terrible loss of memory.

A short

Reversing the Order of Things.

Fourteen glass blowers, led by Joseph Meyers, sailed from this port last week for Belgium, and another party will foliow this week. They will go to Charlerol, near Brussels, where kir. Meyers has engaged places for them. When he was in that town recently he was of fered \$125 a month in gold for himself and his companions, and as he and his fellow workmen had been for some time in enforced altereas consequent upon a lock countries in enforced altereas consequent upon a lock of the property of the second of the second of the second of the lesigna offer. The Pritishurgh lockout has yielded yet other results. The Antitata Window thans Workers' asseciation, while has a membership of 1.700, voted to set up a factory whose motive power will be maked gas and a committee that was appointed to find a site and arrange for solecting the capital required for the enterprise has reported in favor of Brafford, Pa. The capital \$4,00,000, a said to have been piedged.

Work at a Standstill on the Hig Tunnel. Work on the Hudson Tunnel is suspended on both sides of the river, except that a small force of men is keeping the water out of the tunnel on the Jersey side. About 2,000 feet of the 5,000 feet of tunnelling have been completed. Negotiations are pending to secure the capital to secure the

A Man of 108 Comes Into a Great Prope

ELMIRA, Oct. 8.—Isaac Cornell is a man 100 years of age, who lives on Sullivan street in this city with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Evans, a lady also far advanced in years. Mary Mosher, his mother, came to this country in 1770, from England, landing at Horseneck, near Boston Her father, William Mosher, owned several vessels that plied in the coasting trade between Liverpool, London, and Southampton. He died in 1800, leaving £80,000 sterling in the Bank of England. Mary Mosher, his only child, formed at school an attachment with which her father was very much displeased, and his opposition to her marriage resulted in her running away from home when she was only 14. In 1772 she married Jedediah Cornell, and in 1779 wen

to her marriage resulted in her running away from home when she was only 14. In 1772 she married Jedediah Cornell, and in 1779 went with her husband to live at Scheneetady, where Isaac Cornell was born in 1780. She died in the carly part of this contury. After her father's death the executors of his will made every effort to ascertain her whereabouts, but failed, and it was not until after her death that her children found out that their mother had boen entitled to the large fortune of her father.

Nearly seventy years ago they began a suit for the property. Recently the suit has been decided in their favor. Only Isaac of all the children of Mary Moeher is still living. The property now amounts to millions of dollars. One day last week a messenger appeared in this city and carried the good news to Mr. Cornell. The old gentleman expects to get his large fortune soon. He is a carpenter bytrado, and his life has been a constant struggle with poverty. He is very active and lively for one of his age. He appreciates thoroughly the good fortune that has befailen him, but occasionally expresses regret that it did not come to him earlier in life. "It might have spared memany a hard knock," he said, "but if I had been rich may be I wouldn't have lived so long," According to his statement he was born in Schenectady on Sept. 1, 1780, In 1808 he came to this part of the State, and built many saw mills in this county and the adjoining counties. The first one he put up was at Addison, in Steuben county, seventy-five vears ago.

He is a great smoker, but has never been addicted to strong drink. He says that in his prime, on several occasions, he walked one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, only earling during that time a few crackers, and taking a swallow or two of run. He has never been sick, and doesn't know from personal experience what disease is. He is very slight physically, his weight beling only a little more than ninety pounds, but he is strong, and walks with an elastic step. He enjoys fishing, and almost every day

#### SOMETHING ABOUT CHESTNUTS.

Peters Grufitur, Worms, Chestaut Flour-Horse Chestaute as Medicine.

"Chestnuts are scarce this year, and will e dear " said Mr. Charles Helfrich, yesterday. Virginia nuts, which are the best, are sold at \$11 and \$12 a bushel, and State nuts at \$10 to \$11. The prospects are that the crop will be very light, and worms plenty. There is a little green speck to be seen in almost all chestnuts. ome dealers say every chestnut has one. This speck is the egg of a worm, which has been laid in the blossom, and the nut grows over it. Sometimes it never gets to be any more than a speck. But with a sufficient amount of heat this speck soon gets to be a worm, and cats his way out. The worms soon destroy a crop. They grow no chestnuts in California, and the

They grow no chestnuts in California, and the only way to preserve nuts long enough to get them to the Pacific coast is to have them kindried. This destroys the worm, but it evapornes the moisture.

"Most chestnuts come to market in bags, which keep them cool. As soon as possible they should be spread out in thin layers on the floor. This will prevent the hatching of the worms. The season for native chestnuts lasts until Nov. 1. Then the Italian nuts come in They sell for 10 and 12 cents a pound, or \$6 and \$8 a bushel. I have seen American nuts sell as high as \$16 and as low as \$1.50 a bushel. They are sweeter than the Italian nuts. In Italy chestnuts are much used as food because they are cheap, but the Italians in this country find other food to be cheaper. Theore is a flour made of chestnuts, which is sold at the Italian stores. The bread made from it is very nutritious, but rather tough.

The bread made from it is very naturators, our rather tough.

"The supply of chestnuts varies very much, sometimes we cannot find enough to meet the demand, and at other times the market is dul. Attempts have been made to cultivate chestnuts, with varying success. A man on Staten Island has succeeded in raising some, by cultivation, of a size midway between Virginia and Italian nuts. The improvement was effected by grafting.

trains nuts. The improvement was checked by grafting.

"As the woods are cut down the supply of nuts decreased. The decrease in this State has been rapid. Considerable quantities of nuts have been sold for export. Foreigners like the flavor of our chestnuts. As to horse chestnuts. I do not know that they have any market value. There are some who use them for medicinal contracts. There is a widespread superstition that the carrying of a horse chestnut is a pre-ventive of disease."

COL. PAINE'S USE OF WASTE POWER, Idle Frietion on the Big Bridge Made to Per-

form the Work of Locomotives. The auxiliary cable by which the Brooklyn Bridge cars are switched at the New York end of the new railroad is in one respect unique. It represents waste power utilized in a very ingenious manner. The great cable to which the cars cling moves at the rate of ten miles an hour toward New York, and, sinking below the

cars cing moves at the rate of ten lines an hour toward New York, and, sinking below the track at the depot, passes over one big wheel, and under another big wheel, and so the turn that sends it over to the other track and back again to Brooklyn is given to it. There is of course a strain upon these big wheels, and every ounce of that strain is so much power. It was found that there was not room in the New York depot for locomotives, and yet switching had to be done there every time a car came in. Col. Roebling said to Col. Paine, "I wish you could utilize the power in those wheels,"

"I guess I can," said Col. Paine, "I wish you could utilize the power in those wheels,"

"I guess I can," said Col. Paine, He estabout it, and the fesuit is the auxiliary cable.

He attached on the axie of each big wheel an iron cylinder, or drum, fitted loosely so that the revolving axle does not turn the drum. He then fitted to the axle outside the drum a cap or plate of steel made to exactly fit the side of the drum, yet not placed directly against its side. He so arranged this that the plate and the drum could be brought together. The friction of the revolving plate, which looks into the axle imparts motion to the drum, and the auxiliary cable which is wound around the drum acquires movement and power by the simple throwing of a lever. A little grip car fastened to the auxiliary cable switches the passenger coaches automatically.

LONGEVITY IN WESTERN NEW YORK. Rochester's Centenarian-A Remarkable Gathering of Old Folks.

Rochester's Centenarian—A Remarkable
Gathering of Old Folks.

Rochester, Oct. 8.—Michael Granue is living with his son in-law, George Muer, in this city, at the age of nearly 105. He was horn in Quobec of French parents in January, 1779. He was married at it, his wife being 14, and they lived together 81 years. They had 17 children—11 girls and 6 boys. Of these four daughters and three sons are living. The eldest is 85 and the youngest 35. The former is a daughter, who lives in Michigan. She has it children, 15 grandchildren, on lives in Michigan. She has it children in Jarandchildren, 5 great grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren, all living. The youngest living daughter. Mrs. Charles Gailifer, lives in Rochester with her husband. She is 7th Her husband is 85. They have 12 children and 12 grandchildren, all living. Mr Granus says his wife's father died at the age of 111 and his rather at 100. His memory is good and his physical hoslith excellent. His eyesight is good, but he has lost all his teeth.

There was a remarkable incett father of the post of the party of the product of septuagenarians to need John Crissman and wife of 81. Louis, Mich. who left Tonawanda nearly fifty years ago, this being their first visit back. Dr. Jacobs, 11 and his father at 12 and his wife 74. Mr. Crissman is 70 and Mrs. Crissman 18 70 and his wife 74. Mr. Crissman 18 70 and Mrs. Crissma

### Heavy Shipments of Grapes.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 9,-The fruit shipments from NEWBURGH, Oct. 9.—The frult shipments from the Hudson River Valley are simply immense and surpasses all previous years. The amount of grapes alone that is being shipped is between 500 and 600 tuns daily of these there are immerous varieties, but the Concord is the principal grape produced. The season will continue for two weeks yet. The district from which most of the fruit is taken extends from Cornwall to Kingston A local newspaper says that in five years from now the whole river front, and for several indies inland, will be one vast vineyard. Large quantities of late penches are also being shipped.

While Hunning Away to be Married. LYNCHBURG, Oct. 8.-James E. Bowman of New York and Ellissa Muller of Atlanta were arrested vesterday, while on route to New Jersey, on a telegran

ANNSVILLE'S DEATHBLOW

THE STORY OF THE DESERTED VILLAGE IN THE BUDSON VALLEY.

Knocked Out in a Single Night by the Fire Flend-Awalting Beaurrection-Contrasts Pletured by a Walking Relie of the Past. There was not a livelier place of its size anywhere along the valley of the Hudson than Annaville was a few weeks ago. A mile to the northward of Peekskill the old Albany post road makes an abrupt descent to the level of he river, crosses the Annaville Creek on an iron bridge, bends around to the westward. and disappears in the narrow gorge through which flows the outlet of Wallace pond. From the iron bridge a dozen good-sized houses can be seen-most of them on the outer edge of the bow described by the road. The creek flows into the Hudson half a mile to the westward. Branching off from the Hudson River Railway is a narrow-gauge track that leads past Appsville and out to the Todd iron mine, three miles back, and to the Croft mine, a couple of miles beyond. A branch of the narrow-gauge road curves off to the northward and comes to an end within the bow made by the post road. Steep hillsides overgrown with brush shut off the view on all sides save where the creek broadens out at its

confluence with the river.

The acre or more of land between the creek and the curving highway was covered with low, blackened wooden buildings, newish brick extensions, tall chimneys of brick and of iron, and open sheds. From this acre a continuous racket arose day and night. Clouds of smoke darkened the valley by day and lighted it up by night with the glare thrown back from the mouths of furnaces heated to whiteness. More than 300 men worked in the big wire mill. They and their families were crowded into the dozen houses, the furthest of which was hardly more than a stone's throw from the works.

The impority of the mon carned good pay the road from the mill gates was the public house of Mr. Bill smith. A little further down Mrs. Williams dispensed good cheer to extrect the Wildow Shoulderfor sold greenies, Landlord Smith began poor, and soon became a red results blocked for the little greenies. Landlord Smith began poor, and soon became a red results blocked for the little greenies. Landlord Smith began poor, and soon became a red results blocked for the little greenies. Landlord Smith began poor, and soon became a red results blocked for the little greenies. Landlord Smith began poor, and soon became a red results blocked the place was as full of little greenies. Landlord Smith greenies and the greenies of the mill we red with the greenies of the mill we red with the greenies and before anylord was awake the acre was a rearbility of the greenies of the mill we red with the soon the greenies and before anylord was awake the acre was a rearbility of the greenies of the greenies of the mill greenies and before anylord was awake the acre was a rearbility of the greenies of greenies of greenies o

Water Presente in the Bry Goods District. In order to ascertain the Dry Scools Instrict.

In order to ascertain the probable supply of water in the dry goods district, the Fire Commissioners recently caused tests to be made of the pressure of water at the principal fire hydrants at various hours of the day. It was found that the pressure is generally greatest in the evening. Sometimes it was found that there was no pressure at 7.4 M., while the same hydrant in the evening would have good pressure. On Broadway at 7.4 M. there was no pressure at Buane and Leonard streets, 2 pounds at Chambers street, 4 at White street, and 15 pounds at Chambers street, 11 the evening at 7 e check, at the same places, the pressure was Chambers street, 11 pounds. I huane street, 12, the grounds at Frankin street, 13 huane street, 14 the bounds at Frankin street, West Broadway the pressure at 7 P. M. was, at the ambers street is genue, at Duane Worth, and Leonard streets, 15 pounds, at Duane Worth, and Leonard streets, 15 pounds, at Business at Duane, Worth and Leonard streets, 15 pounds, at Business at Prankin and the same time hydrant's tested between 7 and 8 P. M. at Broadway and Frince street, at Broadway near Homston, and at Greene and Houston streets yielded to pressure. Other hydrants in the vicinity showed a pressure of from 8 to 15 pounds.

Bad as the record is for the prospect of a fair water supply in case of fire in this wealthy district of the city, it is not as load as in fercent sized at Mot. Chrystie, Allen, and neighboring streets. In most cases there was then no water pressure at all, or only between 2 and 4 pounds, but of 4 hydrant is took and as pressure as high as fer pounds. In order to ascertain the probable supply of

NO MONOPOLY IN QUININE

Manufacturers in Colombia Competing with Our Own Makers.

After the repeal of the duty on quinine of foreign manufacture, in order to prevent prices from falling to a ruinous point the principal European and American manufacturers agreed upon certain conditions to be followed in the purchase of Peruvian bark and the price of the raw material. Supplies of the manufactured drug, however, are beginning to pour in, and they may not be able to hold up the price. Last week an invoice of 4.800 ounces of quinine was received here from Baranquilla, United States of Colombia. A good deal of capital is now invested in Colombia in making quinine.

Camacho Villardo, a resident of Baranquilla, was found in a Pine street office. Speaking of cinchons, or Peruvian bark, he said: "This

was found in a Pine street office. Speaking of cinchona, or Peruvian bark, he said: "This article, from which is extracted the medicinal sulphate known as quinine, is brought to this country from South America, and especially from the United States of Colombia, where the trees that produce it grow on the Andes, and are generally found at an elevation above the sea of 9,000 feet or more. A number of spurious kinds cinchona bark have been sent to this market to be used for adulterating the genuine bark. They are produced by trees of genera very closely allied to cinchona, but are chemically and medicinally very different from cinchona bark. Long experience is required to enable one to correctly discriminate between the different kinds of bark. The cutting and pecling is carried on by Indians, who go in parties and pursue their occupation during the whole of the dry season.

The total importation of bark to this country last year amounted to about 60,000 bales, of 150 pounds each, of which 37,500 bales were soil for consumption. The consumption of the sulphates, which every day increases, makes the article a very valuable one. It is strange that in this country only two houses have really dealt in this article—Powers & Weightman and liosengarten & Sons of Philiadolphia, where they have large factories. They have enjoyed almost a monopoly of this entire industry, and have controlled the bark market.

"Either for want of chemical knowledge, or from ignorance of the importance of the trade, the Americans have not maintained their reputation for enterprise in this vast field of speculation, which not only yields large profits as a manufacturing industry, but is also the source of an extensive trade with South American production and manufacture.

"The establishment of manufactories at the source of supply of the raw material is a fact of special significance, and one that may bring about a great change in the future course of the market for quinine."

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT. Disgraceful Row in a Methodist Church in

DES MOINES, Oct. 9 .- On account of the active participation of several of the churches in the political canvass, many people in Iowa will rejoice that yesterday was the last day of the campaign. Some idea of the feeling existing may be obtained by the following special despatch from Moquoketa:

ing may be obtained by the following special despatch from Moquoketa:

"A sensational church row occurred here on Sunday night at the Republican Union Prohibition meeting, composed of the Congregational and Methodist congregations. The meeting was held in the Methodist church, which is quite a large one, and as it fird been announced at the morning services that the people would be told how to vote, the edifice was densely crowded. After the introduction of the pastor of the Congregational denomination, who delivered the address, H. W. McCarin, a former Republican, but now a strong Prohibition Greenbacker, arose from his seat and asked the Methodist pastor if this was to be a meeting in the interests of the Republican party. If it was the former, he would remain, but if the latter, he would go out. The congregation bissed him, and the pastor called upon the deacons to put him out. He then turned upon the ministers and denounced them as hypocrites and unworthy the name of Christians. The deacons made a rush for him and attempted to drag him out, His daughter called upon the congregation to hear her father, and said that he was right. His friends then rushed to the rescue, and a scuffe ensued amid great excitement. Noses were pulled, and one deacon roceived a blow on the neck. McCarin freed himself from the deacons, and said, if permitted, he would leave peacosbly, but that he was no rufflan or drunkard, and did not want to be treated like one. He was allowed to depart quietly. Several old members and supporters of the Methodist Church also followed him out and did not return. When order had been restored the meeting went on. The address was strongly tinctured with Republicanism and denunclatory of the opposition. Arrangements were made to serve free lunch to the Prehibition and Republican voters, and also for the ladies and children to be at the polis on election day, and the members of the church were instructed to units in continued prayer for the success of their cause from morning until night."

### NEW YORK'S GAME LAWS.

When and How Sportsmen May Operate
Within the Limits of the State. The game laws of the State of New York are

clear enough in their specifications for anybody to un-derstand who seriously gives his mind and a few months of time to them, but as they amount to about three col-nums of agate, of Tim Sex's size, it is not strange that of time to them, but as they amount to about three columns of sazate, of The Sex's size, it is not strange that they fail to bed themselves down deep in the average mind or become household words, so to speak. Boiled down to dimensions practicable for pasting in a hat, their most important provisions are as follows:

No person shall kill or cluse wild deer, or have fresh venison in possession, except in the months of August, September, October, and November. Hunting them with dogs is never allowable in St. Lawrence county, and only from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1 in the rest of the State. Traps, crusting, and spring guns are always forbidden, and fawns must not be killed under any circumstances. Killing mose under all circumstances is illegal. Pensities rame from \$50 to \$103.

Wild duck, goose, and brant may only be killed between May I and Sept. 1, except in the waters of Long Lisind, where the season is extended to Oct. 1. Night lumiting of those birds, and the use of a awivel or punt gan is always licens. Fortist hateries, decay, and believes highly and the use of a navivel or punt gan is always licens. Fortist hateries, decay, and believes highly and the use of a navivel or punt gan is always licens. Fortist hateries, decay, and the lundown River below Albany are exempted from the cluses restricting batteries and decays to inshore use. The times when it is dilegal, and punishable by heavy penalties, to kill small game are as follows: Quaid, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 hare and rabbits. Feb. 1 to Nov. 1 use of ferrets always forbidden; woodcack, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 in Onrida and Herkinser counties, and in other parts of the state Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

Biack or gray squirrels. Feb. 1 to Aug. 1; partridge or ruffed grouse, and pinnated grouse or prairie clicken. Engice, woodpeckers, uighthawks, reliewbrids, wron. The state Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

Biack or gray squirrels. Feb. 1 to Aug. 1; partridge or ruffed grouse, and pinnated grouse of protected by law is the protected fruit or grapes, and may kill soate protected by law is the protecte they fail to bed themselves down deep in the average

# What Melted the Jury.

Warron Wilhelm was on trial in Hardin county, Kentucky, en Friday last, and the testimony foreshadowed his conviction on the charge of selling inpur without a Government license. He took the stand. "I don't deny that I hid the Bouor," he said; "but I didn't sell it."
"What did you do with it?"

"What did you do with it?"

"Treated it away. It was about election time, and Joe Sweet was running for Jailer. I was for Joe and he gave me about a gallon and a haif of juice and told me to treat the boys. You know it's rashionable for candidates to pass around the liquor. I took the liquor, and it wasn't long before jit gave out. We were anxions to elect our victim, and we told Joe we'd have to have more liquor. He gave me some money, and I went down to the mill and got some more liquor and fetched it up to the holys. Sometody, I recken, saw the transaction, and thought as how I was selling the liquor and informed on us, but, Jedge, so help me tod, I never soid a drop of it. Jest simply treated it saws; "in our cleet your victim." The District Attorney inquired. See through, and it was the liquor tost did the work for him."

"Not guilty," was the jury's verdict.

### The Last of the Centenglais.

Newburgh is busy preparing for the celebrarise guns are to be fired on the top of Storm King and on the other hills surrounding Kewburgh Ray, and West Point will answer the saints. In the foresoon the military—including the Seventh and other random the military—including the Seventh and other random Sew York city and State regiments—will four for the great procession, which will be several toiles in length. Many ships of the naxy will amrion in the law and the dovernment will send 1900 marines to swell the humbers in the procession. The Grand Army of the Remubic expect to send 1900 marines to swell the humbers in the procession. The Grand Army of the Remubic expect to send 1900 marines to swell the humbers in the afternoon, at the old stone manison, Senator Hayard of Fellows, and Knights of Pythas will participate. In the afternoon, at the old stone manison, Senator Hayard of Pelaware precision, the Hot. William M. Ivarts will deliver the oration, and Mr. Wallace hence of Poughkeepsle will recit the ode. A chorus of 1000 voices will sing national anthems. They will give special culphasis to "No King but fold," sung on the spot on which George Washington rejected the other of a Crown. In the eventing the pyriotechnics to real participate and steambouts will make extra rings and accommodate the thousands who will be unable to find shelter in Newburgh. rise guns are to be fired on the top of Storm King and or

FROM A JAIL TO A FORTUNE

THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF AN EX-CONVICT WHO HAS GROWN RICH.

Prison Keepers, and Declaring that He will Become a United States Senator.

Honesdale, Pa., Oct. 7 .- Wayne county, Pa., has a character with an eventful history, His name is George Avery, and at present he is in one of the Western States. In 1870, when Avery was only 21 years o'd, he was charged with the murder of John Haynes of Rowlands, Pike county. He was arrested. The evidence against him was said to be so conclusive that

he could not escape hanging.

While on the way to Milford, where the county prison was located, in charge of a deputy sheriff, the official imbibed freely and became helplessly drunk. Avery secured the man's keys, and, unlocking his handcuffs, he placed them in the bottom of the wagon. He took the reins from the official's hands and drove to the nearest hotel, where he arrived at a late hour. He put the drunken man to bed, roused him the next morning, drove on to Milford, and after he had put the deputy to bed at the hotel

the next morning, drove on to Milford, and after he had put the deputy to bed at the hotel he walked up to the jail and delivered himself up to the keeper, telling about his experience. Three months later he was tried for murder, and, in spite of overwholming proof against him, was acquitted. The day after he was discharged from custody he was arrested charged with burglary, convicted, and sent to State prison for eighteen months. He served the full term reading law during his confinement. When he left the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia he returned home, opened a law office, and had several citizens arrested who had testified against him when he was on trial for burglary, charging them with perjury. Failing to make out his case, he was sentenced to pay the costs.

He had no money, so he went to jail again, where he remained until his frieads could scrape up enough money to get him out, Finally he became a free man again, and returned to his old home at Rowlands.

From that time burglaries were numerous about there, but there was nover evidence enough to convict Avery. A year or so later he went to the Western Penitentiary for four years and eleven months. While there he full golden harvest when he was convicted of forgery and sent to the Western Penitentiary for four years and eleven months. While there he fell in love with the daughter of one of the prison keepers, and she offered to assist him to escape, but he refused to leave until his time was out. At the end of the term he went back to llowlands soon afterward professed religion, began preaching a httle, swindled a neighbor out of \$100, and was induced by the neighbor, who enforced his argument with a shotgun, to refund the money.

Avery then left for Luzerne county, whore he got into difficulty and was sent to the heaten for the difficulty and was sent to the heaten for the prison keepers.

\$100, and was induced by the neighbor, who enforced his argument with a shotgun, to refund the money.

Avery then left for Luzerne county, where he got into difficulty and was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for a short term. Upon his release he stole enough money to take him to the mining regions of the far West, where, under an assumed name, he opened a law office and speculated in stocks.

In 1882 he struck it rich, cleared \$750,000, gave up stocks, invested his money in Government bonds, and sent for his flawer, the prison seeper's daughter, who joined him in Chicago, where they were married. Avery is only 34 years old. He never touched liquor, never gambled nor used tobacco, and claims to have been a victim of circumstances. He writes to friends near here that he is leading an honest, upright life, and that when he comes East it will be as a United States Senator from one of the Western States.

FIGHTING FOR AN OFFICE.

The Contest of Two Men who Both Wish to be the Supervisor of Forestburgh.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 7 .- At the town election in Forestburgh, Sullivan county, last March, Benjamin Case and Andrew Campbell were rival candidates for Supervisor. The election was hotty contested, and when the inspectors counted the votes they announced that the vote on Supervisor was a tic. Subsequently, however, two tickets folded loosely together were found. however, two tickets folded loosely together were found. They were both for Case, whose friends eliment that the tickets had become fastened together after being deposited in the box, and domanded that they be separately counted. Campbell's adherents heid that the hallots had been deposited together, and should both be thrown out. The inspectors could not agree on what course to take, and finally adjourned without canvassing the vote for Supervisor. This canned great disantisfaction, and the inspectors held another meeting to reopen the case, sitting was rulsed, and lead a vice was taken. The opinion of coursel was emphatic that the inspectors, having adjourned as a logard, could not reassemble under the law for the transaction of election business. The office of Supervisor was thereupon declared vacant. The Town Clerk was instructed to call a new election if no appointment was made to the office within the five days provided by law. Within that time Case filed an official bond, which was approved by Justices Wallace and Conrax, and was as orn in by them as Supervisor. Campbell had been elected to the office in 1882, and, raising the point that there had been no legal election since, and to the control of the office of Supervisor them to the control of the office of Case. The latter began proceedings before Judge to Case. The latter began proceedings before Judge of Prornton to compel Campbell to vacante the office. The matter was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Campbell appealed from this decision, and the General Term has just heard argument in the case. The opinion will not be handed down until December. They were both for Case, whose friends claimed that the

CANDLING EGGS.

The Goodness or Badness of Unbroken Eggs

Determined by the Eye. An egg dealer advertised yesterday for a man to candle eggs. "The business of an egg candler," said the dealer, "is to hold the egg up against a flame of gas or candle and to tell from the appearance of the

whether it is good or bad."
"Does it require much skill to be an egg candlert"
"It takes a quick eye, and experience. It pays me to
keep a candler, because I avoid trouble with customers. keep a candler, because I avoid trouble with castomers. I receive no just complaints about bad eggs. Some people, you know will come and tell a denier that two of the last dean thy lound awayer bad and ask for two follows are the last dean thy lound awayer bad and ask for two last dean thy lound awayer bad and ask for two last dean thy lound awayer bad and last for dean of the last dean thy lound awayer. It way and dermany, and gets them also from distant sections of this country, employs many candlers. He said: "We get exps affected with the water rot, black rot, or spots. Water-rotten eggs come from sections of the country recently opened and not properly drained, so that the eggs lie on damp ground. The black rot results from the action of gases when the egg lies too long in the nest. The spots and ordinary stalences are caused by age, the former, however, often by improper transportation. The great test of an egg's quality is the free movement of the yolk without its breakhing in Germ, yolk will flow through it. At alr chamber is mainly yolk will flow through it. At alr chamber is mainly sign of age. But sometimes an egg with show an air chamber because it has been hadly shaken up. An experiment candler our distinct, like the men in the Transury who detect had money."

### Wife Murder and Suleide.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 9.—Yesterday Thomas Rogers killed his wife and then took his own life. Rogers had been a resident of Quincy for two life. Regars had been a resident of Quincy for twoyears, living with his wife in one room in a tenementhouse in a low quarter of the city. He was said to have
a mixture of Caucasian, African, and Indian blood inhis veins. He was known as the Indian doctor, and pretended to care all kinds of discuses by Indian root and
herb remedies, but he only practised enough to get a
living of the poorest aort. Hogers's wife was a white
woman, and had evidently ones been beautiful. Neighbors say that Rogers has been away from home a great
deal of late, stay hig away for days and weeks at a time,
and his return was always the signal for a nony quarrel.
He returned has hight from one of his trape, and thocouple quarrelied as usual, keeping it up nearly all maht.
This morning Rogers went out. He returned a lattle before noon and the quarrel was renewed. Suddenly the
monet, and, on entering the room, they found his while
the day of a revolve were heard. Poblesoner were sunmoned, and, on entering the room, they found his while
the gasping his last, with blood spouting from a wound
in too best. He died soon afterward.

### Making the Theatres Nafe.

Proceedings to compel the various theatres to comply with the requirements of the fire laws are now pending. At Wallack's the proprietors have been ordered to connect wires with the Central Office fire alarm. At Niklo's Garden the management has been alarm. At Niblo's Garden the management has been ordered to erect a safety presention wall to separate the stage from the anditorium except at the ruttain management of the containing the safety present a safety present a safety will open and secret a granufal in case of free, by irotest will open and secret a granufal in case of free, by irotest the audience. Similar presentant walls and skylights have been ordered at Aberle's Theatre at Dailys at the Thaila, at Harry Mind's, in the flowers and lighth avenue, at the Windson, and the testing-politics. The other theatres compiled with the law during the vacation. The Fire Commissioners have directed their attricey, Mr. W. I. Findley, to presecute the saits against the desimplent theatre proprietors.

Cutting Hates on the Hudson.

The Western railroad companies that carried The Western railrond companies that carried passengers between thougo and Louisville for five sents each and threw in a circuou are not the only common carriers that have been doing an actioning business. The strainford Block leads was chartered by encentering again trainfold, and has been as the class forming again trainfold, and has been been in the strainfold of the control of the strainfold of t

Miss Spencer Killed in an Accident.

TRENTON. Oct. 9.—While a freight train was going up a heavy grade near hadrond Wille in the cid. Canden and Ambre inc. at Eurolook or banday morning, the computing by which two raboness were attached. John Spieneer of New York, had unseed he train for home at Jamesburg on Esturbly night, who was to rounded with a ten say the boy and both you in the first freight train in order to get home before Monday. The boy was thrown off just before the collision occurred, but Miss Ejeneer, who had not time to jump, was killed. Five railryad near ware badly injured, the boy was picked up almost uniture. The cabonics were destroyed and the locomotive detailed and badly damaged.